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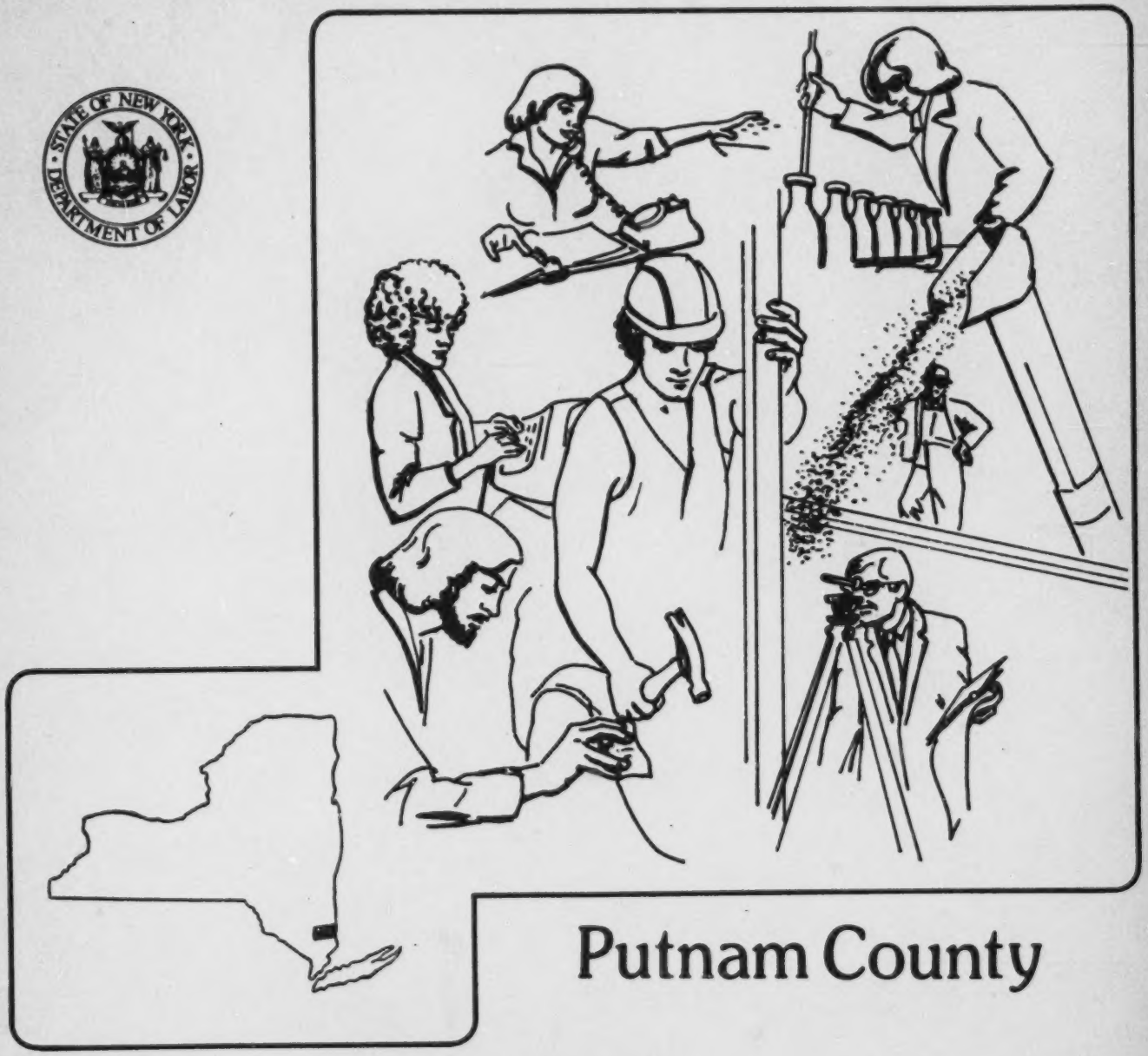
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Putnam County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

PUTNAM COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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Putnam County

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Putnam County, located in southeastern New York State, borders the State of Connecticut. Its southern boundary is about fifty miles north of New York City while the Hudson River defines the County's western border.

MAP 1

Putnam County combines suburban and rural settings. Woodlands account for approximately two-thirds of its terrain while almost one-tenth of its area is devoted to residential and business uses. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Putnam County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR PUTNAM COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

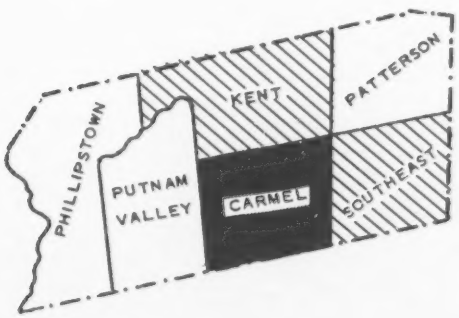
Category of use	Putnam County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	245.6	49,374.4
Active agriculture	3.0	21.9
Woodlands, forest	54.3	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	14.8	17.6
Wet land	5.8	4.2
Water	6.3	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	2.8	1.3
Residential low and other	5.7	1.4
Commercial	0.4	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.8	1.1
Outdoor recreation	2.8	1.2
Transportation	0.7	0.5
Inactive or under construction	2.4	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Putnam County was 77,193. Covering just over 245 square miles, the County's population density was 314 persons per square mile, slightly below the 356 figure for the State as a whole. All the towns in Putnam had a per square mile population density of over 150. The Town of Carmel had the highest population density, 783 individuals per square mile, and the lowest population density, 18.5 persons per square mile was recorded for Phillipstown. Map 2 illustrates population density for Putnam County by town.

MAP 2
Putnam County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



0 to 299 persons/square mile
300 to 499 persons/square mile
500 or more persons/square mile

Since 1950, Putnam County's population has nearly quadrupled. While all six of the County's towns have experienced population increases, Carmel, Kent, and Putnam Valley have had the highest growth rates, more than 300 percent. Putnam's location, to the north of several more commercial counties, and the comparatively lower cost of its mostly single family tract homes, have contributed greatly to population growth. Brewster, in the Town of Southeast, is the northern end of Conrail's Harlem Line, which provides public transportation access to White Plains and New York City. Routes 84 and 684, both of which were completed during the 1950 to 1980 period, provide convenient automobile access to Putnam County. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Putnam County for the period 1950 to 1980.

MAP 3
Putnam County
Population Growth Trends From 1950 to 1980, By Town

Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

During the period 1900 to 1980, Putnam County's population increased by 459.9 percent while the population of New York State rose by 141.5 percent. Although the County's population registered an increase in every census year except 1920, the rate of growth accelerated markedly beginning in 1950. The peak growth period was from 1960-1970 when population increased by 78.7 percent. A large part of Putnam's population growth can be traced to its role as a bedroom community for Westchester County and New York City. Putnam County's housing prices tend to be lower than those of its southern neighbors, Westchester and Rockland counties, and residents of Putnam generally trade lower housing costs for longer commuting distances to work. The rapid rate of Putnam's population growth continued even into the 1970-1980 time period when its population grew by 36.2 percent. During the same time period New York State's population fell by 3.8 percent. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Putnam County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND PUTNAM COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Putnam County
1900	7,268,894	13,787
1910	9,113,614	14,665
1920	10,385,227	10,802
1930	12,588,066	13,744
1940	13,479,142	16,555
1950	14,830,192	20,307
1960	16,782,304	31,722
1970	18,241,391	56,696
1980	17,557,288	77,193

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND PUTNAM COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Putnam County
1900-1910	25.4	6.4
1910-1920	14.0	-26.3
1920-1930	21.2	27.2
1930-1940	7.1	20.5
1940-1950	10.0	22.7
1950-1960	13.2	56.2
1960-1970	8.7	78.7
1970-1980	-3.8	36.2

On a County subdivision basis, the greatest decade-long population growth in absolute terms took place in the Town of Carmel during the 1960-1970 time period. This growth may have been due, at least in part, to the completion of Carmel's many housing developments during the 1960's. This decade was a time of population growth for all areas except the Village of Cold Spring, where the population remained unchanged.

During the 1970-1980 time period, as compared with the previous decade, the rate of population growth slowed for the Towns of Carmel, Kent, Phillipstown and Southeast and also for the Villages of Brewster and Nelsonville. Nelsonville actually experienced a population decline during the 1970's. A faster rate of growth in the 1970's than in the 1960's characterized the Towns of Patterson and Putnam Valley as well as Cold Spring Village. Tables 4 and 5 present population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for Putnam County's subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR PUTNAM COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Carmel Town	5,458	9,113	21,639	27,948
Kent Town	2,146	3,924	8,106	12,433
Patterson Town	2,075	2,853	4,124	7,247
Phillipstown Town	4,332	5,918	7,717	9,155
Cold Spring Village	1,788	2,083	2,083	2,161
Nelsonville Village	522	555	583	567
Putnam Valley Town	1,908	3,070	5,209	8,994
Southeast Town	4,388	6,844	9,901	11,416
Brewster Village	1,810	1,714	1,638	1,650

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR PUTNAM COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Carmel Town	67.0	137.5	29.2
Kent Town	82.9	106.6	53.4
Patterson Town	37.5	44.5	75.7
Phillipstown Town	36.6	30.4	18.6
Cold Spring Village	16.5	0.0	3.7
Nelsonville Village	6.3	5.0	-2.7
Putnam Valley Town	60.9	69.7	72.7
Southeast Town	56.0	44.7	15.3
Brewster Village	-5.3	4.4	0.7

In 1980, the population of Putnam County was predominately white; minority groups comprised less than 1.5 percent of the County's population. The two largest minority groups were blacks and Asians or Pacific Islanders. Each of these two groups accounted for just over 0.5 percent of the population. The remaining minority group members were American Indians, Eskimos, Aleutian Islanders, or members of other minority groups. The largest concentration of Putnam County's minorities resided in the Town of Carmel, the County's most populous town. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Putnam County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR PUTNAM COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Putnam County	76,091	417	34	389	262
Carmel Town	27,561	115	5	192	75
Kent Town	12,274	50	4	49	56
Patterson Town	7,093	86	8	15	45
Phillipstown Town	8,998	65	7	51	34
Cold Spring Village	2,150	2	1	1	7
Nelsonville Village	555	-	1	6	5
Putnam Valley Town	8,860	62	4	30	38
Southeast Town	11,305	39	6	52	14
Brewster Village	1,623	14	1	3	9

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.
NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Putnam County 1,272 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Putnam County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, industrial and occupational compositions, area migration and commutation patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norm, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Putnam County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The New York City labor area (8-counties) is an example of an LMA. It is defined as the five boroughs of New York City and Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties. The majority of the employed residents in the 8-county LMA live and work in this urban grouping. The majority of the working residents of Putnam County, however, work outside the County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Putnam County with the broader job market can be shown by data on the daily commutation of workers from their place of residence to their place of work. Table 7 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Putnam County.

Table 7. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM PUTNAM COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Putnam County	7,504
Live in Putnam County, work outside of the County	12,168
Dutchess County	1,011
New York City	2,167
Westchester County	7,561
Elsewhere	1,429
Work in Putnam County, live outside of the County	2,789
Dutchess County	1,012
Westchester County	892
Elsewhere	885
Net outcommutation	9,379

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 6, 1973, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, more than 12,000 persons left their residences in Putnam County, to work outside the County and almost 3,000 commuted to work from outside the County to work within its borders. Just over 7,500 persons both lived and worked in the County, considerably less than the number of persons leaving their homes to work outside the County. Numerous transportation routes linked the places of residence and work; among these links was the Taconic State Parkway which bisects the County. Of those leaving the County daily, 62 percent worked in Westchester County and 18 percent worked in New York City. In general, the commuting patterns described are typical of a "bedroom" community, with outcommuters greatly exceeding in-commuters.

The Labor Force in Putnam County

From 1974 to 1980, the resident labor force of Putnam County grew, reflecting a rapid increase in the working age population (16 years of age older) and greater participation of women in the job market. Table 8 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
PUTNAM COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	28.3	28.0	27.5	30.4	31.7	32.5	32.4
Employment	26.8	25.7	25.0	27.9	29.4	30.6	30.5
Unemployment	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0
Unemployment rate	5.1	8.2	9.3	8.3	7.4	6.1	6.0

From 1974 to 1980, the labor force in Putnam County swelled 14.5 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.4 percent compared with only 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.2 percent for the nation. The growth rate of the County's labor force was inconsistent as it actually declined in 1975, 1976 and 1980. Employment expansion was a bit slower than labor force growth. Employment grew 13.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 2.3 percent. Here, too, growth was not steady.

Growth in Putnam County's civilian labor force was attributable to: (1) a huge increase in the civilian working age population (58.8 percent from 1970 to 1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (from 35.6 percent in 1970 to 41.1 percent in 1980). The growth in the labor force participation rate for women was in line with statewide and national trends.

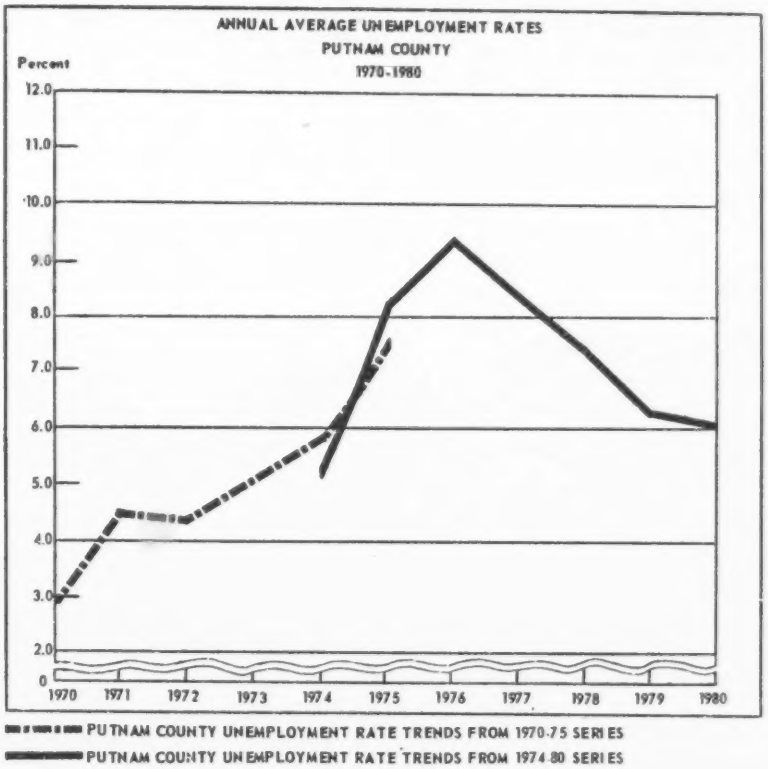
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 77.7 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.7 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate edged downward to 56.4 percent (0.8 percent from 1970, see Table 9).

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

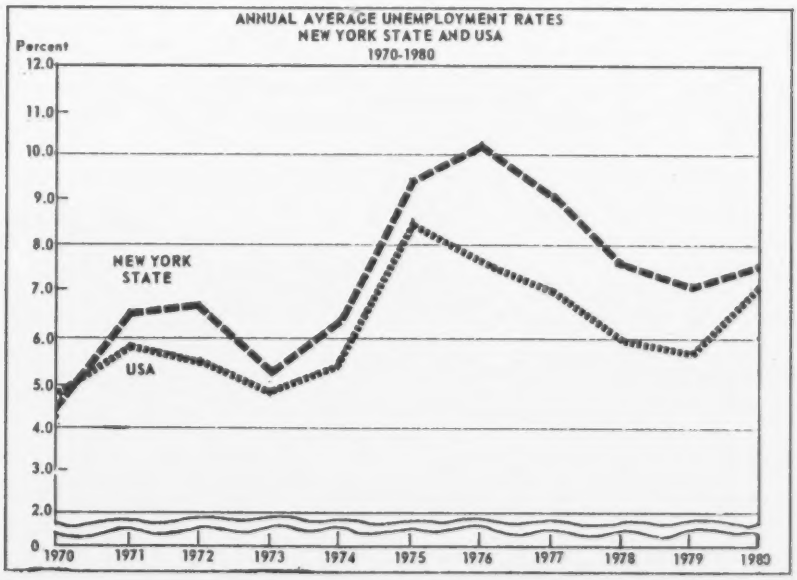
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
Overall		Putnam County	
Overall	57.2	56.4	-0.8
Male	80.4	77.7	-2.7
Female	35.6	41.1	+5.5
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Between 1970 and 1980, Putnam County's unemployment rate fluctuated sharply and followed the swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate began the period at 2.9 percent, considerably below both the State and national rates, and jumped sharply in 1971. Following the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 9.3 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high mark of 10.3 percent. In the preceding year, 1975, the nation's rate topped at 8.5 percent. At the end of the period, the County rate (6.0 percent) was below both statewide and national rates (7.6 percent and 7.1 percent).

GRAPH 1a.

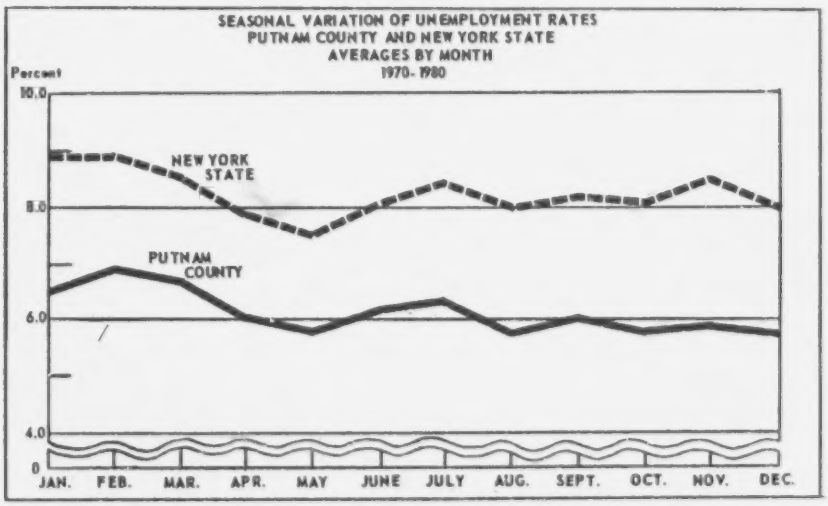


GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Putnam County and New York State. Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State averaged their highest in January and February. The average County rate for February was 6.9 percent compared with 8.9 percent for New York State. Both County and State rates had a tendency to rise in June reflecting the entrance of students and graduates into the job market at that time of year. County jobless rates for May (5.7 percent) and August (5.7 percent) were lower than for any other months.

GRAPH 2.



Employment Composition by Industrial Sector in Putnam County

The labor force in Putnam County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 10 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Putnam County, New York State and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Putnam County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	10.7	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	4.9	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	5.7	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	89.3	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	6.6	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.9	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	25.4	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.1	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	23.0	23.0	20.2
Government	25.4	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

In general, the County characterized a rapidly growing "bedroom community" with few manufacturing jobs. In Putnam County, the proportion of total employment comprised of construction, trade and government employment was considerably larger than in the State or nation. The County's rapid growth spurred the demand for construction and local government employment. Expanded trade outlets provided convenient places to shop for the County's growing population.

The County's construction sector accounted for 6.6 percent of all nonfarm jobs compared with only 2.9 percent statewide and 4.9 percent for the nation. Wholesale and retail trade employment comprised 25.4 percent of nonagricultural employment in the County compared with 20.5 percent in the State and 22.6 percent in the nation. Government made up 25.4 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County, exceeding the State by 7.0 percent and the nation by 7.5 percent.

The County's major employers were:

Employer	Product of service
American Maize Products (formerly Dill Products)	Construction products
Guidepost Associates	Publishing
Putnam Community Hospital	Medical treatment
Local Government	Education
Putnam County	Government

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Putnam County

The industrial composition of Putnam County, like the State and the nation, has undergone significant changes in recent years. In general, these changes parallel trends for the State and nation. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Putnam County from three year average 1970-1972 to three year average 1978-1980 are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES, 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980 PUTNAM COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	8,900	12,200	+3,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	13.5	10.7	-2.8
Durable goods	9.0	4.9	-4.1
Nondurable goods	5.6	5.7	+0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	86.5	89.3	+2.8
Contract construction	9.0	6.6	-2.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.5	4.9	+0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	22.5	25.4	+2.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.4	4.1	+0.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	23.6	23.0	-0.6
Government	24.7	25.4	+0.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Putnam county generally followed national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in Putnam County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing, the share of employment producing durable goods decreased in both the County and the nation. The share of total employment producing nondurable goods, however, increased in the County, going against the national trend. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing for the County occurred in transportation, communication and utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and government. A significant difference between County and national trends in nonmanufacturing industries was a decline in the percentage of total employment represented by services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing in the County (-0.6 percent) compared with the gain for this sector nationally (+2.8 percent).

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: (1) the national economy; (2) the industry nationwide; and (3) the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influences of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 12. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 12. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN PUTNAM COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Putnam County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+37.1	+23.9	-	+13.2
Manufacturing, total	+ 8.3	+23.9	-15.5	+ 0.1
Durable goods	-25.0	+23.9	-10.3	-38.6
Nondurable goods	+40.0	+23.9	-22.0	+38.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	+41.5	+23.9	+ 5.6	+12.0
Contract construction	0.0	+23.9	- 6.0	-17.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	+49.7	+23.9	-11.5	+37.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+54.9	+23.9	+ 6.4	+24.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	+66.6	+23.9	+ 7.3	+35.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+33.3	+23.9	+20.0	-10.6
Government	+40.9	+23.9	- 0.6	+17.6

As Table 12 indicates, the three year employment averages (1970-72 to 1978-80) expanded considerably in all industrial sectors except durable goods manufacturing and construction over the period. Total nonfarm employment increased 37.1 percent with individual sectors ranging from rapid growth in finance, insurance and real estate (+66.6 percent) to a substantial setback in durable goods manufacturing (-25.0 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to factors peculiar to: 1) national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. As seen in Table 12, for example, an 8.3 percent expansion in Putnam County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors at the national level outweighed a national trend of declining manufacturing employment; local factors were barely expansionary. Employment for durable goods production declined because the strong expansionary factors at the national level were outweighed by a national trend of declining employment in the durable goods sector and local contractive factors. In the case of nondurable goods, however, local factors were highly expansionary, contributing to a 40.0 percent growth in employment in the nondurable goods sector.

Unlike manufacturing, nonmanufacturing employment grew at a faster rate than the national economy during the period. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were negative in only two of the six nonmanufacturing sectors--construction; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Even so, the strong stimulus of growing national economy prevented job erosion in construction and combined with increasing national employment in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing to counter contracting forces at the county level.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the single strongest factor behind employment gains in total manufacturing and total nonmanfuacturing. Expansionary forces at the local level, however, were the strongest single factor behind growth in nondurable goods manufacturing; transportation, communication and utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance and real estate. Growth in government employment was aided, but not dominated, by expansionary local factors.

Labor Market Stability in Putnam County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflict, and industrial expansions, or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 13 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Putnam County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 13 manufacturing firms.

Table 13. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
PUTNAM COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Putnam County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	4.0	3.6
New hires	2.4	1.9
Recalls	1.5	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.6	3.7
Quits	1.5	1.1
Layoffs	1.5	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 3.6 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 4.0 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for two-thirds of the total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature; workers were recalled in the following months.

New hires averaged 2.4 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.5 per 100. The new hire rate for the County was somewhat greater than the rate of new hires in the State. The recall rate, however, was close to the average for New York State. The overall County accession rate exceeded the State average (4.0 versus 3.6).

Lower ratios for layoffs contributed to a separation rate that was just below the State average. The County quit rate exceeded the State rate for termination of employment by the employee.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Putnam County during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Putnam County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job losses (-225) directly associated with these changes outweighed the reported job gains (+25). The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Putnam County during the period are shown in Table 14. By far, the largest single change was the loss of 165 jobs at Hipotronics Inc. The company moved to another county. The company manufactured instruments for the measuring and testing of electricity and electrical signals.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
PUTNAM COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Camvac International, Inc. Brewster Bowater Metalizing Co.	Addition to an existing facility	+10
Castings Corp. Brewester	Moved to another county	-60
Guideposts Associates, Inc. Carmel	Equipment expansion	+15
Hipotronics, Inc. Brewester	Moved to another county	-165

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Putnam County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income of Putnam County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 74.3 percent of total personal income in Putnam County while transfer payments provided 11.2 percent and property income 14.5 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 57.3 percent.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF PUTNAM COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

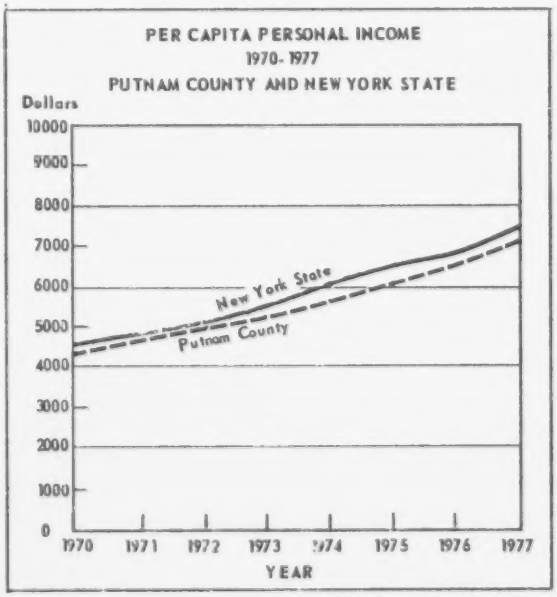
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$358.1	$563.4	$205.3	57.3	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	271.9	418.6	146.7	54.0	75.9	74.3
Property income	51.8	81.9	30.1	58.1	14.5	14.5
Transfer payments	34.4	62.9	28.5	82.8	9.6	11.2

In 1977 per capita income in Putnam County, at $7,055, ranked 12th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Putnam County grew 62.3 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Putnam County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a slightly faster rate in New York State than it did in Putnam County.

In 1978, nearly half of the labor and proprietors' income in Putnam County came from either service or government sources. The only other sectors to account for 10 percent or more of the County's income were manufacturing and wholesale and

GRAPH 3



retail trade. Table 16 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Putnam County with that of the State.

Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, PUTNAM COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Putnam County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$169.1	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	0.4	0.2	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	18.0	10.6	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.4	0.2	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	15.8	9.3	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	31.5	18.6	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	6.1	3.6	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	13.8	8.2	9,956.9	9.0
Services	38.2	22.6	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.0	0.6	305.9	0.3
Government	43.9	26.1	17,757.5	16.0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Putnam County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in retail trade. Table 17 presents annual weekly wages paid in Putnam County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN PUTNAM COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$138	$155	$164	$192	$180	$193
Mining	339	306	287	319	318	338
Contract construction	229	219	237	236	262	293
Manufacturing-durable	216	233	242	258	293	317
Manufacturing-nondurable	174	183	181	198	224	270
Transportation, communication and public utilities	259	282	316	339	372	373
Wholesale trade	214	216	231	226	243	309
Retail trade	129	136	135	138	150	166
Finance, insurance and real estate	142	152	159	172	192	212
Service	143	146	154	208	216	250
Public administration	250	254	264	169	178	236

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 18 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Putnam County. Table 19 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 18. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR PUTNAM COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 19. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN PUTNAM COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85 AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	5,590
70 percent LLSIL	6,995
85 percent LLSIL	8,946
100 percent LLSIL	11,480

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 734 Putnam County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $86,803 per month or $118.25 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 87.6 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 8.6 percent for Home Relief and 3.7 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 20.)

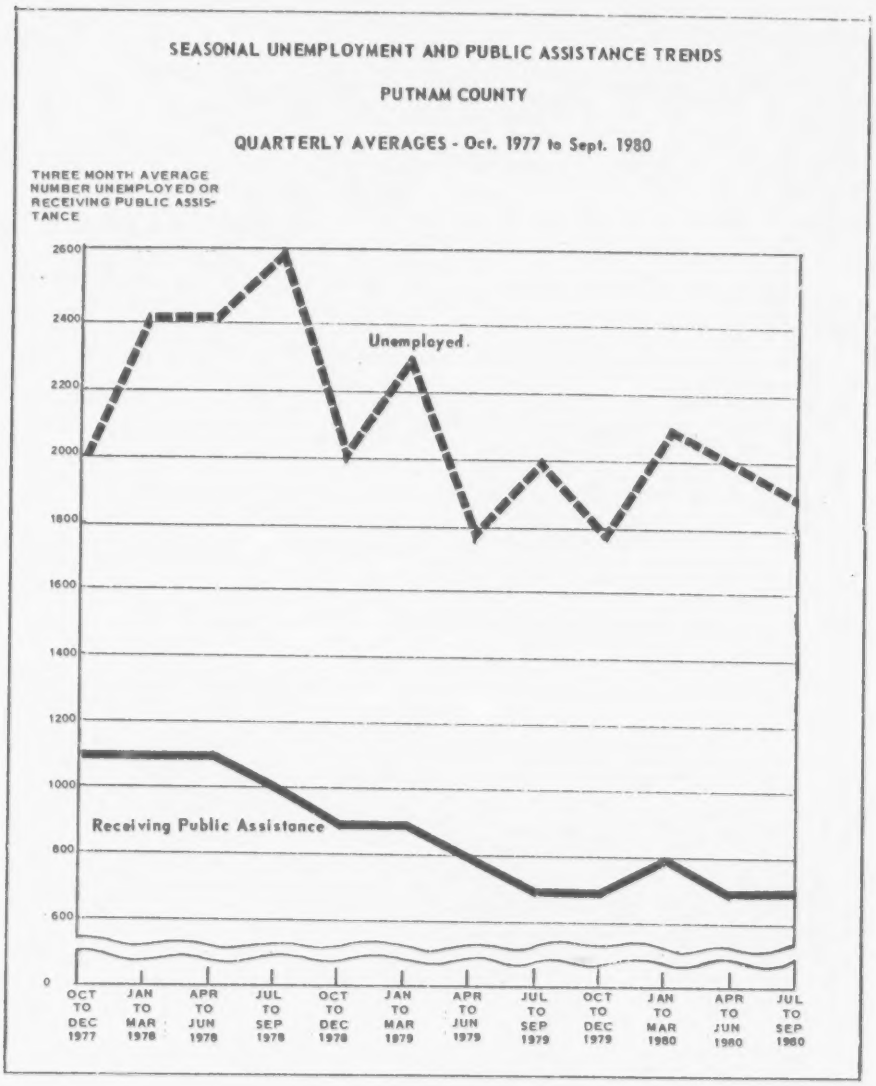
Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
PUTNAM COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

Month	Recipients				
	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	739	665	8	-	66
November	719	639	14	2	64
December	745	660	30	4	51
1980					
January	752	638	48	3	63
February	774	677	42	-	55
March	778	665	44	1	68
April	735	656	22	-	57
May	684	613	24	-	47
June	699	628	16	1	54
July	750	621	47	2	80
August	727	637	16	3	71
September	708	614	16	4	80
12-month average	734	643	27	2	63

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Putnam County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most signiticant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 20 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates the trend of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. It can be observed that since 1978, total unemployment and total public assistance levels have established a downward trend.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Putnam County numbered 16,244 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 21 below.

Table 21. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN PUTNAM COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	8,540	7,714	16,244
Public schools	7,658	7,344	15,002
Private schools	872	370	1,242

Source: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Putnam County was 98.5 percent white, 0.6 percent black, 0.5 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 22 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 22. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PUTNAM COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Putnam County, total	0.6	0.5	0.4	98.5
Brewster	0.7	0.6	0.4	98.4
Carmel	0.7	0.9	0.3	98.1
Garrison	0.7	-	-	99.3
Haldane	0.1	0.5	0.6	98.9
Mahopac	0.6	0.2	0.5	98.8
Putnam Valley	0.9	0.2	0.7	98.2

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.
NOTE: Percentage may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Putnam-Westchester counties BOCES provides programs in nursing, home economics and trade, industrial, and service education.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Putnam County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Putnam County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Putnam County in the following occupational areas:

Culinary arts	Licensed practical nursing
Data Processing	Refrigeration and air conditioning
Electro-mechanical repairs	Secretarial practices

Putnam County expected to provide CETA services to 596 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 23.

Table 23. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY PUTNAM COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	138
On-the-job training	10
Work experience	350
Public Service Employment	52
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	46
Total	596

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 24 presents a profile of Putnam County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 24. PUTNAM COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.1	51.3	47.3	49.9	17.8
Female	50.9	48.7	52.7	55.1	82.2
Age					
14-19	17.3	20.0	13.1	13.4	37.2
20-21	4.5	8.7	7.7	7.6	4.9
22-44	43.0	52.8	62.2	61.2	49.3
45-54	14.3	11.0	9.6	10.8	6.9
55 and over	20.9	7.5	7.4	7.0	1.7
Race					
White	99.5	93.4	94.0	93.6	86.5
Black	0.2	5.6	5.0	5.1	11.6
Hispanic	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.9
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 25 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Putnam County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Putnam County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 25 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Putnam County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 25 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 24 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 2,234 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 310 job openings were received, a ratio of 7.2 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 539 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: sales clerk and kitchen helper.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment indluded: legal secretary, clerk typist, waiter/waitress, truck driver (light) and laborer (stores).

Professional, Technical, and Managerial

This group had 188 registered applicants available and 11 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 17.1.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,251 applicants available and 204 openings received or 6.1 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surplus --There were 42 applicants and 2 openings for clerk, typist.

Potential labor shortage --Sales clerk should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Services

This category had a ratio of 6.6 applicants per opening with 226 registered applicants and 34 openings available during the period.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 30 applicants available for 13 openings this occupation, at 2.3, had the lowest applicants/openings ratio.

Processing

Among processing occupations, there were 8 applicants but no openings available.

Machine Trades

Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 22.2 to 1 with 89 applicants and 4 openings. The ratio of applicants/openings was the highest of the 9 occupational groups.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 2.6 applicants per opening. There were 34 active applicants for 13 openings.

Structural Work

There were 171 applicants and 21 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 8.1.

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 121 applicants and 10 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 12.1. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Table 25. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
PUTNAM COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	2,234	539	310	7.2
Professional, technical, and managerial	188	56	11	17.1
Clerical and sales	1,251	125	204	6.1
Service	226	66	34	6.6
Farming, fishery, forestry	30	5	13	2.3
Processing	8	0	0	2/
Machine trades	89	29	4	22.2
Benchwork	34	10	13	2.6
Structural work	171	46	21	8.1
Miscellaneous	121	43	10	12.1
Selected occupations				
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	15	2	1	15.0
Secretary	22	6	2	11.0
Clerk, typist	42	14	2	21.0
Clerk, general	44	17	0	2/
Shipping and receiving clerk	13	2	0	2/
Salesperson, flying squad	12	0	0	2/
Sales clerk	218	1	189	1.2
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	36	1	0	2/
Waiter/waitress, informal	18	7	1	18.0
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	14	3	3	4.7
Kitchen helper	10	1	6	1.7
Cleaner, hospital	10	1	0	2/
Nurse aide	13	6	5	2.6
Guard, security	10	2	0	2/
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	19	6	2	9.5
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	25	7	0	2/
Benchwork				
Proof-coin collector	0	0	10	2/

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Structural work				
Carpenter	18	8	2	9.0
Construction worker I	18	5	5	3.6
Construction worker II	25	3	0	2/
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	19	5	2	9.5
Miscellaneous				
Truck driver, light	15	6	1	15.0
Laborer, stores	13	3	1	13.0
Material handler	15	7	2	7.5

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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